

that on February 25, 1930, the Mobile Drug Co., and officers thereof, received by freight from the Queen City Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 gross bottles of the said liquid; that on February 20, 1930, Leo B. Dreyfoos (alias Leo B. Dreyfus) trading with another as the Queen City Distributing Co., shipped by freight from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the Mobile Drug Co., Mobile, Ala., 6 gross bottles of the said liquid; that on February 7, 1930, the officers and directors of the Mobile Drug Co., received in the name of the said company, by freight from the Queen City Distributing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 gross bottles of the said liquid; that on February 20, 1930, Massey C. Griffin, acting as agent for the Mobile Drug Co., took an order for a quantity of fluid-extract of ginger; that on February 11, 1930, the Mobile Drug Co., sold a quantity of a liquid purporting to be fluidextract of ginger: and on March 14, 1930, wrote a letter concerning a sale of a quantity of fluidextract of ginger.

On April 27, 1931, Leo B. Dreyfoos (Leo B. Dreyfus) entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$25. On March 31, 1932, pleas of guilty were entered by Massey C. Griffin and the Mobile Drug Co., and the court imposed fines of \$100 and \$2,000, respectively, against said defendants; and on the same date an order of nolle prosequi was entered as to the remaining defendants.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24122. Misbranding of Star Liquid Lime Sulphurous Compound. U. S. v. William Jesse Lindsey (Star Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 30197. Sample no. 16642-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On July 17, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William Jesse Lindsey, trading as the Star Chemical Co., Arlington, Tex., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 20, 1932, from the State of Texas into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of Star Liquid Lime Sulphurous Compound which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article was a lime-sulphur solution containing calcium thiosulphate (1.26 percent), calcium sulphate (0.04 percent), calcium polysulphide (22.13 percent), and water (76.57 percent).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements on the bottle labels regarding its therapeutic and curative effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for sore head. The information also charged violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1376 published under that act.

On December 5, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25 as a penalty for violation of both acts.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24123. Misbranding of Rival Herb Tablets. U. S. v. George W. Slaughter (Rival Herb Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 30249. Sample no. 4871-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against George W. Slaughter, trading as the Rival Herb Co., Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 8, 1932, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois of a quantity of Rival Herb Tablets which were misbranded.

Analysis by this Department showed that the tablets contained extracts of plant drugs including aloe, podophyllum, and capsicum, and were coated with calcium carbonate and iron oxide.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, devices, and designs regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the box labels, cartons, and in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for stomach, liver, kidney, and bowel ailments; effective to stimulate the liver and kidneys, to aid digestion, to tone the stomach, and to regulate the bowels; effective to